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5	IN THE SUPREME COURT		
6	STATE OF ARIZONA		
7	7 PETITION TO ADOPT RULES OF SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE AND	me Court No. R-18-0021	
8	o TO MODIFY RULE 101(b) OF THE Comm	nents to Third Amended Petition opt Rules of Small Claims	
9	Q PROCEDURE (SECOND AMENDED) Proce	dure and to Modify Rule 101(b) of astice Court Rules of Civil	
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13	Pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules of the Su	Pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the William E. Morris	
14	Institute for Justice ("Institute") respectfully submits these comments to the Court		
15	concerning the Third Amended Petition to Adopt Rules of Small Claims Procedure and to		
16	Modify Rule 101(b) of the Justice Court Rules of Civil Procedure. The Institute		
17	previously filed comments to a set of draft rules, the Amended Petition, and the Second		
18	Amended Petition. We support the proposal for Rules for Small Claims Procedure but		
19	have remaining concerns.		
20	I. Statement of Interest		
21	The Institute is a non-profit program that advocates on behalf of low-income		
22	Arizonans. The Institute has historically had an interest in the rights of unrepresented		
23	litigants in court.		
24	In reviewing the Third Amended Petition, we remain concerned that the rules'		
25	primary focus is simply to resolve cases quickly and do not provide unrepresented		
26	litigants with the time they may need to accomplish the litigation tasks or to fully		
27	understanding the small claims court process. This is reflected in several provisions of		
28	the rules and in the form notice provided to plaintiffs and defendants. We provide		

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feedback to the changes to the rules as presented in the Third Amended Petition and reiterate many concerns previously discussed in our prior comments.

II. Requirement that Defendant File an Answer

The Third Amended Petition requires defendants to file an Answer. Rule 9. The Institute supported the provision in prior draft rules that an answer was not required. The Committee notes that an answer is required so that the court and the plaintiff "know whether the defendant will appear and defend the case" and for a trigger to set the hearing. Third Amended Petition, page 10. If an answer is required, defendants should be given more than 20 days to file. We suggest that a defendant have at least 35 days to file an answer or counterclaim. This will give these unrepresented litigants more time to consult with an attorney, gather documents and talk to witnesses. If more time is not given, then as noted below they should be able to request an extension of time to file an answer and counterclaim.

III. Notice to the Plaintiff and Defendant

As noted above, the Third Amended Petition requires defendants to file an Answer. Rule 9. This information has been added to the Notice to the Plaintiff and Defendant. Notice, ¶ 10. We agree this information should be included in the Notice but are concerned that the information does not properly describe to defendants what constitutes an answer. Unrepresented defendants have little or no prior exposure to the judicial process and may not fully understand what it means to prepare and file an answer. Unrepresented defendants may be intimidated and overwhelmed by the mere idea of preparing an answer and decide not to file one, allowing the plaintiff to win by default. To ensure these unrepresented defendants understand and comply with the rules, the Institute recommends providing a clear explanation of what an answer is in paragraph 10 of the Notice. The explanation in the Notice should be in bold and underlined font. The Notice should also inform the defendant that a form answer and counterclaim are posted on the court's website.

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We also renew our prior objections to the Notice that the font remains too small, and there should be language that makes it clear the party *must* file a request to transfer the case to justice court, if the party wants the right to a jury trial, the right to appeal, or any of the other rights not available in small claims cases. We strongly recommend inclusion of the following language after paragraph 4 in bold: "If defendant wants any of the above rights, you must file a request to transfer the case to the regular civil division of the justice court at least 10 days prior to the hearing date." We also again suggest that the Notice explain the benefits of attending the hearing.

IV. Other Issues Raised in Prior Comments

The proposed rules continue to have several outstanding issues and we reiterate the concerns raised in our prior comments.

A. Failure to Allow Extensions of Time to File Proof of Service of Process, Answer and Counterclaim

The proposed rules do not allow the parties to request additional time for plaintiffs to file proof of service of process or for defendants to file an answer or a counterclaim. Rules 7(c), 9, 11(b). This lack of any filing extensions may create hardships for unrepresented litigants navigating the small claims court process alone, particularly those running up against deadlines. As an example, if the plaintiff fails to file proof of service within 45 days of filing the lawsuit, the case can be dismissed. Rule 7(a). Similarly, defendants only have 20 days to file an answer or a counterclaim, and if they fail to do so, the plaintiff may file a motion for a default judgment. Rule 9. Due to unforeseen circumstances, such as a major illness, death in the family or work obligations, the parties may need additional time to file proof of service, an answer or counterclaim. The Institute suggests the rules include provisions to allow plaintiffs and defendants to ask for more time to file proof of service of process, answers and counterclaims.

B. Failure to Allow Amendments to Pleadings

The proposed rules continue to not allow plaintiffs to make amendments to complaints, or defendants to amend counterclaims. Rules 6(c), 11(d). The disallowance

allow amendments to these pleadings for "good cause."

C. When the Defendant Fails to Appear at the Hearing

Rule 14(c)(2) provides that if the defendant fails to appear at the hearing the "court will consider the plaintiff's evidence." Even when a defendant fails to appear at the hearing, in addition to filing an answer, they may have submitted evidence to the court prior to the hearing. We recommend that the rules be amended to require the court to consider any evidence submitted by the defendant and the defendant's answer as well as the plaintiff's evidence.

of amendments may create difficulties for plaintiffs and defendants who run up against

the statute of limitations or other court deadlines. We once again propose that the rules

D. Conduct of Hearings/Telephone Appearances

Proposed Rule 14 governs how small claims hearings are to be conducted and fails to allow the parties to object to documentary and witness evidence the other party wants to use at the hearing, and only allows the parties to ask questions of each other and any witness under the discretion of the justice or hearing officer. Rule 14(e). The Institute reiterates its suggestion to allow parties to object to evidence and testimony and to allow them to ask witnesses and the other party questions.

Rule 14 also provides that a party may appear by telephone "if the court allows telephonic appearances." Rule 14(d). We continue to recommend that *all* courts allow for telephonic appearances, and that this not be discretionary with each court.

E. Requests for "Special" Accommodations and Interpreters

The Third Amended Petition did not change the requirement that requests for interpreter services or "special" accommodations "should" be made at least 15 days prior to the hearing. Rule 16. As the Institute explained in prior comments, courts must grant requests for interpreters and reasonable accommodations at all times under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d (language services) and the Americans with Disabilities Amendment Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq., § 12131 et seq. (reasonable accommodations), and, as such, suggested deadlines are not appropriate or

lawful. We continue to recommend that the small claims rules be amended to mirror federal requirements and state that requests for reasonable accommodations and interpreters should be made as soon as practicable.

F. Information Disclosure

The proposed rules provide that "[a]ll parties should provide the court with a physical address, email address, and phone number, if available" so the court can communicate with them. Rule 3. The Institute has continuously objected to prior versions of the rule and requested that the court allow litigants to provide personal contact information in alternate formats, by alternate methods, and to keep their information confidential. Our concerns remain, and we repeat our recommendations.

G. Failure to Have a Rule or Instruction on How to Issue a Subpoena

The proposed rules continue to have no provision or instruction that explains the process for requesting a subpoena for witness testimony or for the production of documents. The Institute renews its previous objection to this omission and recommends that the rules include a provision to explain to litigants the necessary steps to get a subpoena issued.

Conclusion

For all the above reasons, the Institute requests that the Court approve the Third Amended Petition with the recommendations explained above. Without the above requested changes, the rules may negatively impact the rights of unrepresented litigants in small claims court and prevent plaintiffs and defendants from having their day in court.

Respectfully submitted this 27th day of June 2019.

WILLIAM E. MORRIS INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE

By /s/Ellen Sue Katz

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Original electronically filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Arizona this 27th day of June 2019. By: /s/ Ellen Sue Katz